



Jubilant Kiev Dynamo after winning the national football cup.

Photos by Andrei Golovonov

KIEV DYNAMO WINS NATIONAL CUP

On May 9, Kiev Dynamo beat Moscow Torpedo, 1-0, in the USSR football cup final.

The goal was scored in the 34th minute by Kiev back Balacha after a nice combination.

National title holders Kiev Dynamo will compete in the next European Winners Cup, and Torpedo will enter for the Cup Holders Cup.



Peace race on

Ciel Ludwig, GDR, won a 5.7 km individual start prologue in 6 min 40 sec at the start of the Peace Race at Prague's Julius Fucik amusement park on May 9. His teammates Falk Boven, placid second, and Michel Kinsa, Czechoslovakia, third.

The USSR, strong favorites for the main race, are not normally successful in this event, this time round being no exception. Their best finisher, Olympic winner Anatoly Yarkin, making his Peace Race debut, came sixth.

As in track events, the GDR cyclists used bicycles with unusually shaped handlebars which they consider to be best suited for prologue races; they clocked the fastest time of 20.09, followed by Czechoslovakia (20.20) and the USSR (20.39).

The USSR team includes winners of the past three races, Olympians champion Sergei Sukhoruchenkov, Yuri Barinov and Shakhit Zagreidnov, along with Ivan Mishchenko, Anatoly Yarkin and Riho Suun.

A total of 96 cyclists have entered for the 1,900 km race which will take them from Prague to Warsaw to Berlin.



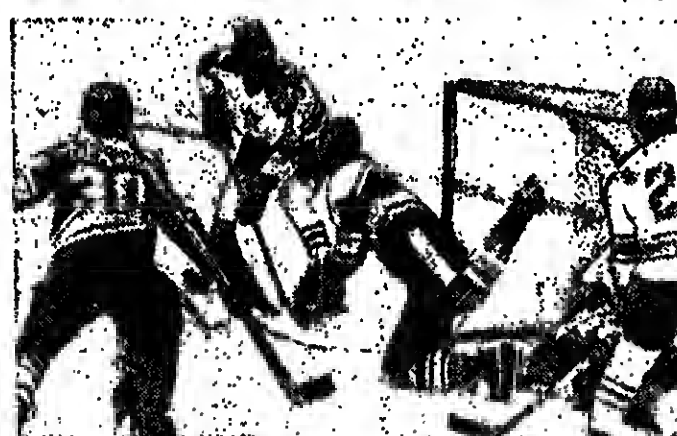
Sergei Koshcheyev, USSR (right), defeated Cuba Jose Hernandez at the current world championships. Next Soviet boxers will continue to compete for the world championships medals.

Boxing world championships

The Soviet boxers at the world championships were in a fine mood on Sunday, their day off earlier on four sportsmen had competed successfully in the Munich Olympic Hall ring.

Viktor Miroshnichenko (54 kg) beat Manuel Pichez, Venezuela, in his second championship bout. All the other Soviet competitors, Yuri Torbek (75

kg) from Cornell, Alexander Yagubkin (91 kg) from Donetsk, and Valery Abedzhayev (over 91 kg) from Voronezh, competing in the championship for the first time, won their bouts. Now each Soviet boxer continuing in the championship has to win just one bout to be assured of at least a bronze award. The quarterfinals are on May 11.



The Central Army Club kicked Moscow Spartak, 2-2, to one of the few remaining games of the national championships, leaving thus practically wrapped up the title. Photo by Gligory Andreyev

EVEREST ASSAULT COMPLETED

(Continued from page 1)

Earlier their teammates Khabib Vallyev and Valery Khabib, from Alma-Ata, had made a similar ascent. On their first attempt they left the fifth camp on Friday morning but bad weather turned them back. Later when the gale-force wind up to 40 mps had dropped slightly they set out again at 5 a.m., reaching the top of Mount Everest in total darkness at 1.50 a.m., a second unique overnight ascent.

Vallyev, seismology engineer, and Khabib, soil expert, took 15 hours to reach the top, and spent some ten minutes there, leaving behind an oxygen tank and several souvenirs, material evidence, as it were, for the next conquerors of Everest.

Olympics winners come first

Three British Moscow Olympics champions were included in the USSR "elite team" for the European championships in Athens.

Sebastian Coe, 1,500 m Moscow Olympics winner, Alan Wells (100 m) and decathlete Daley Thompson were exempted from elimination trials by the British Amateur Athletic Board. They can enter two of her events due in Britain this year, and ought to meet qualification norms for European championship participation, between May 1 and August 7.

Coe is supposed to enter the championships 800 m and 1,500 m events, and Wells might compete in the 100 and 200 metres. Moscow Olympics 800 m winner Steve Ovett is not on the "elite team", recovering from a leg injury he sustained last year.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP TIMETABLE SET

The Group B world ice-hockey championship will be held in Japan next year, while the Group C teams will clash in Hungary, a spokesman for the International Ice Hockey Federation has announced.

Group B will include the United States, Austria, Poland, Norway, Romania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Japan.

The Federation also decided to hold a Group A 1985 world championship in Czechoslovakia. Next year's championship will take place in several West German cities, while no championship is planned for the 1984 Olympic year.



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CHURCHMEN ADVOCATE PEACE

Delegates to the recently ended Moscow International conference of representatives from the world's leading religious and religious organizations called on all people to raise their voices, following the dictates of their conscience, in support of the sacred gift of life and to protect it from nuclear disaster. Taking part were over 400 religious leaders from nearly a hundred countries, whose peace-keeping mission contributes to the common struggle of all peace-loving forces.

Here are some MN interviews taken at the conference:

Iliad Lama of Ladakh Kumbh (India): Modern weapons no longer protect the common people possessing them. The stockpiling of weapons is a threat to, rather than a defence of, mankind's future. Weapons create a danger which, by implication, they should guard against. A world war would spell the collapse of civilization and, possibly, the end of man.

It is encouraging to see that the demands for nuclear disarmament are gaining momentum.

Doctor Nimen Koschy, director of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches: We are of the opinion that nuclear disarmament cannot be regarded in isolation from other issues, as it forms part of a world campaign for political and economic justice. We are also mindful of the fact that millions of people in various parts of the world live under the constant threat of hunger and malnutrition. Therefore the every day in armed conflict and violence. The arms race causes loss of life by the day, especially in the Third World, and most of these weapons are produced by the world powers. A nuclear war would do away with all prospects of bringing about a just and responsible society; hence the concern to prevent such a war is a valid reason for joining the anti-imperialist struggle of free Africa.

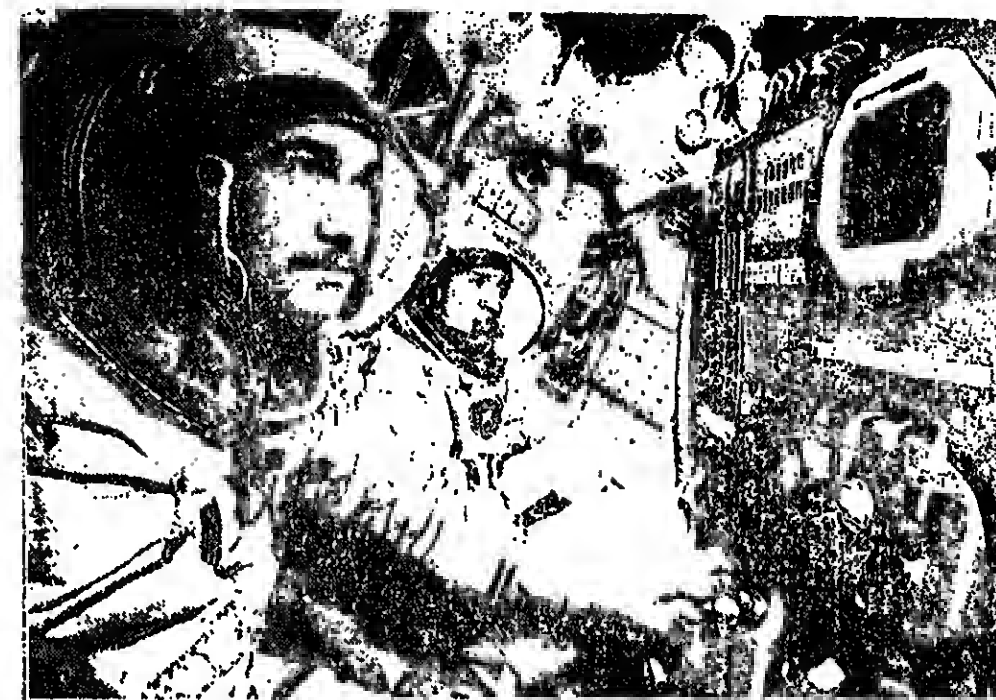
(Continued on page 2)



On the conference podium. In the centre is the main representative for the conference - Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia.

TWO MORE COSMONAUTS LAUNCHED INTO SPACE

Soyuz T-5, a Soviet spaceship, has been launched into orbit with two men on board — the Commander, Lt.-Col. Anatoly Berezhov and Flight Engineer Valentin Lebedev, USSR Pilot Cosmonaut. The crew will carry out a series of scientific and technical experiments aboard the orbital station, Salyut-7, launched a month ago.



Commander Anatoly Berezhov, of the Soyuz T-5 spaceship (left), and Flight Engineer, USSR Pilot Cosmonaut Valentin Lebedev, during preflight training at the Yuri Gagarin Space Training Centre.

Commander Anatoly Berezhov was born in 1942. After school, he worked as a turner in a factory. In 1965, he graduated from the Kuchuk High School of Pilots and then served in the Soviet Air Force.

He became a cosmonaut in 1970 when he underwent a complete course of training for space flights on board "Soyuz" spaceships and "Salyut" orbital stations.

Flight Engineer Valentin Lebedev was also born in 1942. After graduating from the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Aviation Institute in Moscow, he was employed by a research and design bureau.

He has a PhD degree in technical sciences. He became a cosmonaut in 1972.

His first venture into space was in December 1973 as a flight engineer on the Soyuz-13 spaceship.

USSR-Afghanistan: new bridge unveiled

A motor and railway bridge across the Amudarya, linking the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was opened recently. It was built jointly by the two countries.

Speaking at the unveiling ceremony in the city of Tarmez, Babrak Karmal, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stressed that the construction of the bridge, and its commissioning a year ahead of schedule, showed the genuinely internationalist policies of the Soviet Union, and the new stage reached in relations of good-



Friendship bridge unveiled.

neighbourhood and friendship between the two countries, originally initiated by V. I. Lenin. Following Afghanistan's April revolution, and in particular at the present time, said B. Karmal, these relations have been constantly expanded and deepened, filled with new content and embracing "science, culture, sports, military cooperation, culture, education, etc."

Babrak Karmal was also present and made a speech at the unveiling ceremony for a monument to V. I. Lenin in Tarmez. Before returning home, he visited the "40 Years of the October Revolution" collective farm which was set up by poor Uzbek peasants half a century ago.

Race of Millions

Over 2,000 sportsmen entered the 21st "Pride" cross-country race across green fields and groves in the Moscow suburbs at the Bittse trade union equestrian base.

The Russian Federation won the team title.

In all 105 million athletes competed in the 20 years of the race, which is unparalleled in scale and popularity to the world.

Surprise for a start

In a surprise start to the 13th national men's field-hockey championship eight-time title holders Alma-Ata Dynamo twice drew in Farghana with newcomers local Khimik, 0-0 and 1-1.

The teams vying for the national title will meet one another four times in a round-robin format; altogether 180 games will be played until the championship rolls to a close on October 6.

FOOTBALL SNAPSHOTS

Swedish Göteborg defeated West German Hamburg, 1-0, in the first UEFA Cup final leg.

Brazil, drawn in the same World Cup final elimination group with the USSR, defeated Portugal 3-1, at home in one of their final test games.

In Buenos Aires world champions Argentina beat Bulgaria, 2-1, in a friendly game.

Prague Dukla won the Czechoslovak championship with 42 points from 30 games.



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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Nicaragua confirms its proposals

Managua. The government of national reconstruction in Nicaragua has again urged the US administration to start talks on settling bilateral relations. During his recent meeting with State Department officials, Nicaraguan Ambassador to the USA, Fielon, stressed the need for the earliest possible dialogue to promote peace and stability in Central America, confirming his country's proposals for holding such talks in Mexico.

The Nicaraguan ambassador emphatically condemned the US part in subversive acts against Nicaragua, specifically pointing to the existence of the US territory of military camps training Somozas counter-revolutionary gangs for aggression against Nicaragua. He further demanded to put an end to overflights of his country by US spy planes, describing them as a crude violation of international legal norms.

CYRUS VANCE ON REAGAN'S SPEECH

Washington. Former US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has commented on the recent foreign policy statement issued by President Reagan. Vance said that it was his impression that the Reagan administration did not understand the forces that shaped the world today, and much less so the forces which would shape it tomorrow. The US administration still appears to be utterly incapable of rejecting its virulent rhetoric vis-à-vis US-Soviet relations by a more balanced approach. The position it has adopted is responsible for the unprecedented credibility gap now characteristic of American relations across the ocean.

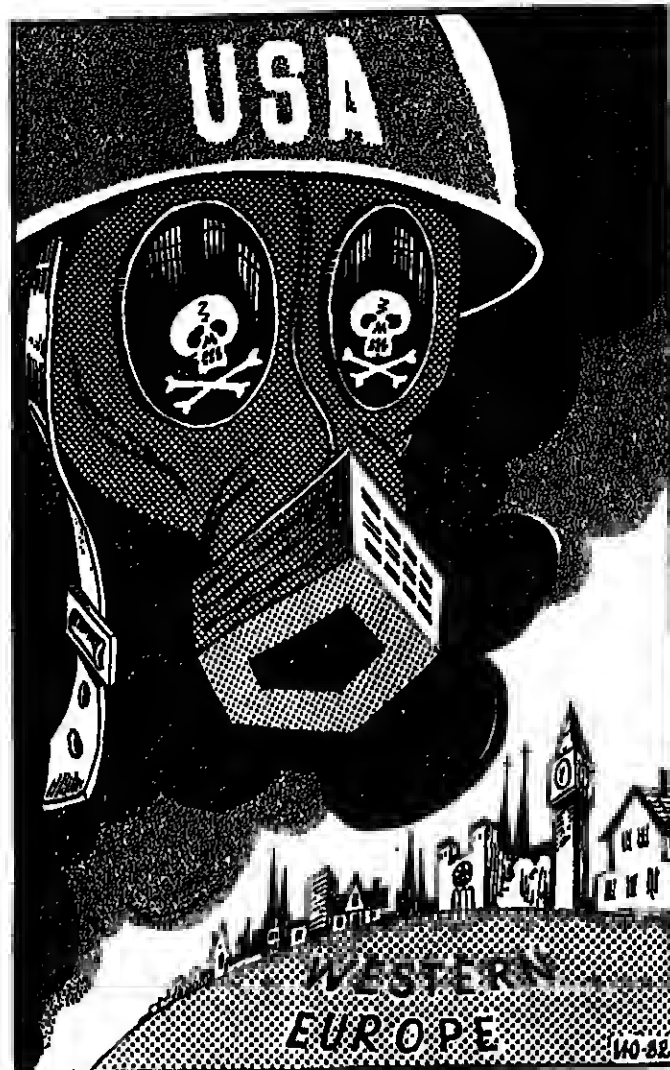
Vance believes that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union should be pursued on a long-term basis regardless of changes in administration.

SOUTH AFRICA:

FRESH MANOEUVRINGS

Capetown. The constitutional committee of the South African presidential council has made public a range of proposals on changes to the electoral system, hoping thus "to let out some steam". The proposals, among other things, envisage addition to the country's local bodies of power and parliament of a limited number of members belonging to the "coloured" and Indian communities. The plans are to set up separate chambers

for representatives of either community, while the total number of white deputies to parliament would far outweigh the non-white law makers. The proposals make absolutely no mention of the 23 million Africans due to be resettled in special bastion reservations. In his recent TV address, South African premier P. Botha said that the above-mentioned changes were designed "to guarantee security for the white citizens".



The American Bogey...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

SOVIET-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS: AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL TO FOLLOW

Vienna. The quality of relations between Austria and the USSR goes beyond the scope of ordinary ties and can serve as an example of relations between a major and smaller state, and between countries with different social and political systems. As Rudolf Kirchschläger in a conversation with Soviet newsmen on the eve of his forthcoming official visit to this country, Kirchschläger expressed his conviction that the visit would be of great importance for the Austro-Soviet relations. Describing these relations as friendly, he said: "We shall consistently follow the road on which we embarked in 1955, when a state treaty was signed for the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria and the federal constitutional law on the country's permanent neutrality was passed."

Some words of truth

London. In the International Institute for Strategic Studies annual report, recently released here, it is admitted that there are no grounds for many widely spread concepts adopted by NATO circles. In particular, by the present American administration.

Among other things, the report states that there is a rough nuclear parity between the USSR and the United States and denies the possibility of a so-called "implied nuclear war" could be fought.

The authors mention the Soviet Union, which country, they admit, is as a firm and consistent champion of central disarmament. This is in sharp contrast to the American administration which, as the report notes, leads to increasing concern among the West European public who are highly sceptical of the Reagan policies.

CHURCHMEN ADVOCATE PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

ing the drive for social and economic justice worldwide.

Knud Wampermann, General Secretary of the European Baptist Federation (Denmark), says the church is duty bound to play an active part in the peace movement.

Not only must we stop the manufacture of nuclear weapons, we should also start getting them down. It is a fact that one-tenth of all military expenditure worldwide would be enough to settle many global issues, such as the food problem, the construction of hospitals, the vaccination of children, the adequate freshwater reserves. The list goes on and on.

The West is building up its defence on the basis of the balance of fear. The concept of balance of fear is not a rational defence. It is a defence of the status quo. It is a defence of the interests of the powerful. It is a defence of the status quo.

The daily round in El Salvador

The El Salvador is still a land of bloodshed. The US administration continues its campaign of repression and terror aimed at pulling the country back to the path of struggle and at isolating the people from the people's mass movements, tortures and violence are everyday occurrences.

The photo shows punitive squads at work.



'FREEZING' DESPITE THE SPRING

From our "New York" correspondent

In the United States a committee has been set up to organize an international peace march, in which thousands of people are to take part, to mark the opening of the second UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament next June. One of the organizers, Moe Foner, says:

"We expect on that day busloads and cars to bring peace supporters to New York from all parts of the United States. We are also expecting a large delegation from Japan; 1,500 people from Japanese towns and villages will be coming to tell Americans what an atomic bomb can actually do and why it must never be dropped again."

"I have been engaged in studying the effects of nuclear explosions for many years and I am familiar with a lot of the technical details involved," says Dr Herbert Scoville Jr., President of the Arms Control Association and former CIA Deputy Director of Science and Technology. "I am very concerned about the threat of nuclear war which grows bigger by the day. We must freeze our nuclear military programmes to prevent either side from initiating a first strike."

State after state is being swept by the national campaign to freeze nuclear weapons, a campaign which is being joined by people from all walks of life and of different political persuasions. Regional branches of this movement have been set

up in 47 out of America's 50 states.

Petitions calling for the freezing of nuclear armaments are being signed by public and religious leaders, students, doctors, industrial workers, and farmers.

"I have just come back from a peace mission to Moscow," says Bishop Paul Moore, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. "Believe me, the Russians are sincerely striving for peace. They are ready to come to the negotiating table with us. In America, more and more voices are heard calling for a seriously considered proposal of a single point where permanent international tension is generated. The war hysteria instilled by imperialist circles in the United States, the arms race it is spawning on, and anti-Soviet campaigns in the spirit of the cold war create an environment conducive to force outbreaks of local tension."

Povilas KRIVICKAS

Report on South African invasion of Angola

New York. The Reagan administration which has always supported Pretoria, until the hands of the South African racist enabling them to accelerate their aggression against independent African states. Such is the main conclusion of the report on the South African invasion of Angola, distributed here by the Special UN Committee Against Apartheid.

The chief South African target is the Angolan civilian population and its non-military facilities in the Cunene and Huila provinces, which have been turned by the aggressors into permanent zones of hostilities. Such a policy of terror and

destruction is aimed at bleeding Angola and at destabilizing the country politically and economically, the report emphasizes.

It further says that the "undeclared war" against Angola is developing against a background of "diplomatic manoeuvring around Namibia's future inspired by the Reagan administration". The purpose of these manoeuvres, conducted by the Western "Contact Group", is to keep the South African racist continue their illegal occupation of Namibia, and to eliminate the settlement process the only lawful representative of the Namibian people — the South West African People's Organization.

REVOLUTION IN STORAGE BATTERIES?

It is quite possible that electric cars will very soon receive long-awaited long-lasting sources of electricity. At least this is maintained by researchers from the Pennsylvania University in the United States and specialists from the American firm of C and D Batteries who have come out with a compact battery made of curiol-conducting organic polymers. The "plastic battery", as it is called, can produce ten times as much electricity as previous awkward storage batteries, writes "Science Digest".

WORLD'S LONGEST ROCK TUNNEL

They in Finland believe to have started operating the world's longest tunnel in the rock. The capital, Helsinki, and its environs will now be supplied with drinking water from Lake Päijätne through a 120 km tunnel.

JAPANESE MINI

The Japanese firm of Suzuki has produced a miniature car with a body made of strong plastic and doors which open upwards. The Japanese mini, which

has a motorcycle engine, can carry one person. It is believed that the mini has a good chance of gaining wide popularity. A car of this size is an invaluable asset in the traffic-congested streets of most Western cities where parking a car is a problem. An additional attraction is the view of current fuel prices is its ability to go one hundred kilometres on only two litres of petrol. The mini travels at a speed of 60 kph.

OF INTEREST

Archaeological find

A number of ancient ships have been discovered by archaeologists on the bottom of the Mediterranean off the Italian port of Marsala on the Sicily island. According to the "La Stampa" newspaper there are several dozen ships sunk during the Punic wars between Rome and Carthage between 264 and 146 B.C.

Woman chisels bells

Martha Topolova who lives in the small North Moroccan town of Agadir in Ceuta, Morocco, has for many years been

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SPOTLIGHT ON REAGAN'S MAY 9 SPEECH

Commenting on President Reagan's speech of May 9, TASS correspondent writes that the president's remarks, uttered through the speech, in his desire to "preserve peace now and in the future" and on his "willingness to establish a new understanding" with the USSR—must have been meant as camouflage in order to get more mileage out of the USA's recent "constructive step"—i.e., the declaration that after 18 months of procrastination, the USA has at last decided to start negotiations on strategic armaments. The lengthy explanations, however, with which the president accompanied his declaration show that in reality no constructive steps are actually intended in Washington.

The American leadership is motivated by one only idea—to obtain one-sided advantages for itself and to damage the security of the USSR and her allies.

Meanwhile the president's peace rhetoric is a concession that has been forced on him by public opinion and is intended only to create more favourable conditions in order that the old military plans be realized.

WHO'S BEHIND THE CRISIS?

It is easy to pick out the two factors responsible for the deterioration in local conflict situations in different parts of the world, namely: Washington's support for various "sub-imperialist" reactionary forces, and its desire to impose solutions corresponding to the interests of global American strategies, rather than to the strengthening of peace in any given region, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA newspaper. Taken in isolation, neither one of these factors is too awesome. Things become more dangerous, however, when the two are combined giving rise to a threat of growing escalation on a horizontal dimension—in contrast to what might be called a vertical escalation, in other words military action on a growing scale in one or more conflicts. A horizontal escalation sets all a sort of chain reaction: one pocket of tension spreading to another, a process which acquires a dangerous momentum.

Recalling events in Central America, the Middle East, Afghanistan and other parts of the world, "Sovetskaya Rossiya" stresses that their inevitable threads converge at a single point where permanent international tension is generated. The war hysteria instilled by imperialist circles in the United States, the arms race it is spawning on, and anti-Soviet campaigns in the spirit of the cold war create an environment conducive to force outbreaks of local tension.

ISRAEL BENT ON ANNEXATION

By placing the Sinai under the control of the Pentagon and its NATO allies Israel was given the opportunity of releasing additional forces to carry out its aggressive designs and to concentrate its striking power in more important areas of expansion, IZVESTIA emphasizes.

Israel has now stepped up its preparations for annexing the occupied Palestinian West Bank and the Golan Strip and is becoming increasingly belligerent in the south of Lebanon. Israel's aggression is pushing the Middle East down a chosen of dangerous new adventures, the paper points out.

But the further Tel Aviv and Washington advance in their plans for establishing a joint hegemony in the Middle East the more vital it becomes to foil these lunatic plays, "Izvestia" emphasizes.

MONOPOLIES VERSUS THE THIRD WORLD

Many fine words are spoken in the West to the effect that foreign investments in Asian and African countries are allegedly made with the intention of facilitating the development of the latter's economies. It has been proved, however, that the imperialist monopolies, which act as a tool for neo-colonialism, are least of all concerned with the interests of the developing countries, writes the NEW TIMES magazine. The transnational corporations only have their own profits in mind, and this exacerbates the problems facing yesterday's colonies. Statistics show that of present in the world there are around seven thousand major international monopolies. They control 90 per cent of all the direct foreign investment by Western countries, and extract annually between 50 and 100 thousand million dollars in profit from the developing countries.

The progress of the young states is also slowed down by the arms race, launched by the imperialist states and the transnational corporations. By stirring up armed conflicts between states, imperialism and the corporations create an artificial need for arms among the developing countries. Imperialist aggressive policy helps the multinational monopolies achieve a maximum expansion in the scope of their operations. The West's claim that more and more regions in the developing world fall within the sphere of its "vital interests" gives the monopolies an inordinately wide scope for their activities and goes against the desire of newly liberated countries to achieve genuine political and economic independence, the magazine underlines.

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir BRODETSKY

What's behind America's love of sanctions?

The economic war America has been waging against the USSR for over half a century now, has had its high and low points. It looks as if we are experiencing another high point at present, coinciding with a peak in America's political belligerence. True, to achieve its aim, America relies mainly on power: military pressure backed up by the Pentagon's astronomical budget and a spate of superweapon programmes. Which is not to say that Washington shuns economic leverage: this is used against the USSR at the drop of a hat, be it developments in Afghanistan or in Poland.

The West's attempts to stifle the USSR economically first in the 20s, then in the 30s, and right after World War II, and a series of American embargoes in the 70s, failed to halt the Soviet economy's forward march, a fact supported not only by Soviet statistics but also by

Western economists. "Sanctions aim at forcing an opponent to retreat, to give up a plan of action which is already being implemented. History, however, has shown that sanctions have been of no avail in attaining this goal," Armin Grottel, president of the Hamburg-based Institute for economic research, declared not long ago.

To take a few recent examples. American economic sanctions failed to halt the opening of the Komaz plant, the construction of the Balkan-Anatolian Railway or of a lot of new oil and gas pipelines. Soviet industrial growth alone in absolute terms, in the past decade, is roughly equal to joint British and French industrial production; on the other hand, American farmers, and companies producing various equipment for export to the USSR, lost billions of dollars "thanks" to such sanctions.

Western Europe has refused

to follow the sorry example set by its American partner on this issue—for a number of reasons. To begin with, America accounts for a mere nine per cent of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's trade with the East, as against Italy's ten per cent, France's 12 per cent and West Germany's 15 per cent — which means that the West Europeans have a lot to lose. Next, as they are well aware, they stand to gain from Soviet deliveries of energy fuels and various raw materials, both at present and in the longer term.

In addition, the West Europeans are prompted by their interests in cooperation and security that economic contacts with the USSR are more profitable in terms of policy than economic boycotts they also realize that the Soviet Union is not particularly dependent on imports.

A recent upshot of Western

Europe's more sensible approach towards economic relations with the USSR was the signing of the "gas-pipeline" deal, in the teeth of blistering threats from overseas.

Western Europe, moreover, views the Soviet Union as something more than a mere supplier of gas, oil and raw materials. We propose to use Soviet industrial experience. For instance, we are negotiating with the USSR to buy plasma steel making technology, announced Bernhard Balz, chairman of the West German "Fried Krupp" supervisory board. And the list goes on and on. For West European nations trade is a tool for securing broader economic opportunities, irrespective of possible political differences with the Soviet Union. Most European countries see security and cooperation with the USSR as self-advantageous policies, but at the same time supplementing each other. West Europe is averse to waging trade wars sponsored by the United States; on the contrary, it is keen to exploit the opportunities which have surfaced in the past decade.

Washington's global economic strategy, on the other hand, is aimed at recovering ground lost by the United States by all means: fair or foul. "They are little concerned, in the process, that West European countries get damaged, be it through economic interest rates or various taxes" on normal business contacts with the East.

Round the Soviet Union

● A DEPOSIT OF FIVE-HUNDRED THOUSAND TONNES OF COAL HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE BORLINSKY COAL FIELD LYING BETWEEN THE CITIES OF KAZAGANDA AND TSELINOGRAD, IN KAZAKHSTAN. The coal field, whose development has been approved, can be mined with the efficient open-cast method.

● IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO CONVERT INTO A MUSEUM OF DOMESTIC LIFE IN OLD SIBERIA THE ANCIENT SIBERIAN VILLAGE OF KOLASOVO NEAR TOMSK. The story of the restoration of this and other villages in the area is told in the documentary "The Siberian Fairy Tale". The film shows the continuity between the traditions of folk and modern architecture.

● AN UNDERGROUND TRANSIT SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR THE CITY OF CHELYABINSK IN THE URSAL. The first line will link the industrial zone and a large residential estate with the centre. Before long, the number of Metro systems in this country will increase from 8 by another 12.

● THE LVOV ASSOCIATION OF LVOPRIBOR HAS DESIGNED A THERMOMETER FOR GAS PIPELINES. The range of temperature it measures is between minus 50° to plus 150° Centigrade. A constant monitoring of temperature in gas pipelines is needed to maintain the most economical regimen for transporting gas.

● URAL THE CRANE AIRSHIP, BUILT BY URAL DESIGNERS, HAS TAKEN TO THE AIR. The ship's hull outside envelope, made out of three layers of fabric and shaped like a vertical wing, is filled with helium and air. An aluminum gondola for two is suspended in it. Two powerful motorcycle engines driven by two propellers with variable lip-pitch planes, help the crew to manoeuvre, accelerate or slow down. The Ural dirigible is being tested in operations involving assembly work on power line towers.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NEW LOOK IN FARM MACHINERY

The farm machinery industry now manufactures over four hundred different models, writes Alexander Yezhovsky, Minister of Tractors and Agricultural Machinery of the USSR, in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Even so, however, of present we are not coping adequately with collective and state farm demand. Our engineers therefore have to concentrate on speeding up their design work in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), when it is hoped to design and put into production about five hundred new types of machinery, as well as to modernize all agricultural machinery of present being manufactured.

In order to achieve this, 62 comprehensive purpose-oriented programmes have been drawn up and approved, providing for a longer service life for main tractor components and for higher reliability. Research centres and research-and-production amalgamations are being set up.

Last year successful tests were completed on the new highly efficient Don-550 harrow combiner. A number of new tractor models have undergone successful trials. 15 machines were tried out during the harvest season.

To start on serial production of the new machinery, factories are being equipped with automated and mechanized lines, as well as with special aggregate lines and robots.

UNDERGROUND LAKES OF FRESHWATER

There are quite a few "livers" in the USSR which do not appear on an ordinary map, for they run underground, writes the "VODNY TRANSPORT" newspaper. Hydrologists have created history by trying to estimate their flow for the entire country. They have taken water readings over an area of 20 million square kilometres plus the account. As a result of their work it has become known that the underground "sea" produces more

WELDING ON EARTH, UNDERWATER AND IN SPACE

The Yevgeny Pavlov Institute of Electrical Welding in Kiev is one of the biggest scientific institutions in this country. Throughout nearly fifty years it has been in operation, the scientists here have handed over to the industries dozens of advanced methods for welding metals with non-metals, between themselves, and with each other. Scientific quest is going here not only in laboratories but also in metallurgical enterprises throughout the country. Therefore, the inventions are introduced very efficiently.

In the photo, Boris Paley, the Institute's director and son of its founder (in the middle), is inspecting a welding apparatus ready for shipment. Each such machine as a rule is a new word in welding.

Let us take a look at three examples to see the possibilities of modern welding technologies discovered by scientists at the Institute. Workpieces to manufacture one-million kW and more powerful electric generators weigh between 230 and 350 tonnes. Their length is ten metres and the diameter is more than two, in order to manufacture a part like that it is necessary to have a moulded suit weighing up to 500 tonnes. This is the method chosen in Japan. No less complicated task



is to cast the workpiece for further machining. The scientists from the Institute suggested assembling the shaft pieces by place out of several sections. They have also suggested using the so-called electric slag method in order to manufacture sections of the shaft, and then to weld them together. This saves metal and energy and makes the part stronger.

Another example to the construction of pipelines. An automatic machine has taken over from the manual welders in the severe conditions of the North.

This machine has been appropriately called "Savar" (North). It travels inside the pipe where it welds together the joints, increasing the rate of welding tenfold.

The third example is the manufacture of an artificial valve for the human heart which is made by means of welding with microplasma.

Laser, too, is nowadays used for welding. Thanks to the efforts by Soviet scientists, welding can be carried to most diverse conditions, including underwater or in outer space.

FIRST SHIP CARAVANS HEAD NORTHWARDS

The diesel ship, "Zina Poranova", with cargoes destined for the inhabitants of the north of our country has dropped anchor at Port Providence, in Chukotka, after having navigated 200 miles of ice seas. She was towed into port by the icebreakers "Vasily Poyarkov" and "Ivan Moskvilin".

Hydrologists from the Far East weather observatory and sloop from the ice reconnaissance service who found the weakest spots in the fields—assisted the crew in navigating through the ice.

In June ships are expected at the ports of Evreynok, Beringovskiy, Anadyr and Pevek. Much more cargo is due to be transported north this year.

1982 navigation will also be helped by the considerable expansion of container traffic along recently established routes linking the shores of Chukotka to the ports of Vankovo, Vakhodka, and Magadan. Increasing use will be made of ships specially designed to unload cargo in places without piers.

DEEPEST BORE HOLE YET

The country's deepest hydro-thermal bore hole has been drilled at the Progress coal mine in the Ukrainian Donetsk Region. The well which is more than one metre in diameter was sunk 1,230 metres below the surface.

People from the Kiev E. O. Pavlov Institute of Electrical Welding have installed steel pipes forming part of a gigantic underground air conditioning system to improve working conditions down this superdeep mine.

The high-speed construction of vertical cool-mine shafts by drilling, which is gradually being introduced, is twice as fast and achieves a threefold saving in labour as compared to more conventional methods combining drilling with blasting.

along the routes. Before the end of May, 2 million animals will have been driven to the Alpine pastures on the slopes of the Gissar, Karafagin and other mountain ranges.

Wheelware for giants

The first gigantic tubeless tire has been made at the experimental factory at the large size tires research institute belonging to Dnepropetrovsk production amalgamation in Dnepropetrovsk.

The tire diameter is over three metres, the width — about one metre and the weight —

over two tonnes. The tire will hold a load of 32 tonnes. The unique tires will serve to equip 120-tonne dumpers. They will soon be put on the production line. At the same time the equipment to make tires for 180-tonne BelAZs is being assembled and adjusted.

than one thousand cubic kilometres of water every year, 220 cubic kilometres of which, thanks to up-to-date pumping techniques, can be put to use in the country's economy. To date this is made of only 7 per cent of known resources.

Underground waters have a unique quality, the newspaper continues. They are even to be found in places lacking in surface water and where atmospheric precipitation evaporates in the air before it has had time to refresh the land.

In desert and semidesert areas underground supplies are sometimes the only source of water. Unfortunately, desert water often has a high mineral content. Latest discoveries show, however, that there are also islands of fresh underground water among the underground seas of salty water, for instance, the Yashko Lens under the Karakum—a gigantic pocket of freshwater, capable of irrigating considerable areas of desert. The known underground resources of freshwater in Kazakhstan are 65 times greater than Lake Balkhash.

A map for the protection of underground water resources against pollution is now being compiled in the Soviet Union. The underground hydrosphere will thus receive scientific protection from the adverse effects of industrial activity.

ALL-RUSSIAN AMATEUR SOCIETY OF BOOKLOVERS

How can the lone reader find his bearings in the ocean of books, how can he choose that he lights in the programme of reading which best suits him, which will bring him deep satisfaction, widen his horizons, develop his taste on well-known, new, and to go to the top of his profession, writes G. Lebedev, first deputy chairman of the All-Russian Amateur Society of Booklovers in the VESCHERNYAYA MOSKVA newspaper. Such aims are best achieved by joining a circle of booklovers.

The booklovers' society—this country's youngest public organization which has only been in existence for the

Places to visit

MUSEUM OF ETHNOGRAPHY: MINSK

"Teodars", a 14th-century icon, looks out by the first printed by Byelorussian, archaeological finds dating back to the 4th century B.C.—these are but some of the 10,000 exhibits on view at the Museum of Ethnography in Minsk. The museum, which was founded three years ago, has a lot to offer the scholar and any visitor interested in the history, past life and traditions of Byelorussia. What ornaments were fashionable to the prehistoric era? What sort of shoes were worn in Poland in the 18th century? How did the art of wood-carving, for which Byelorussian craftsmen are renowned, originate? How long did it take a young Byelorussian girl to sew a trunk full of dresses for her dowry? For the answer to these questions a visit to the museum is a must.



The halls devoted to ethnography.

Monument of ancient architecture restored

The restoration of the 12th-century Church of Saviour on Krasovaya has been completed by the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev. This is to be widely celebrated on the end of May. The church is part of the complex of the Kyiv-Pechersk state historic and cultural preserve. For three years the best masters of the USSR have been busy gliding the church, restoring facades and decorating the magnificent paintings of the oldest monuments of early Slav architecture of Kiev-Russia days.

SANATORIUMS AT ISSYK-KUL

The banks of Lake Issyk-Kul are described as a "great sanatorium". Lying at a height of 1,600 metres above sea level, the lake receives no water from glaciers, while the convulsions protect it from the heat of the south and the cold of the north, creating a mild climate. 16 springs of mineral and thermal waters have been discovered here.

The water from the lake is mineral, too. Each liter contains almost six grammes of salts useful to the human body. Nearly two hundred curative establishments have been set up near the lake. This year alone, the hundred and fifty thousand people from many constituent republics will spend their holidays by Lake Issyk-Kul.

OF INTEREST

Kapela's Sea Aquarium

Visitors never stop delivering intriguing exhibits to Lithuania's newest museum, the Sea Aquarium in Klaipeda. A 30 kg tropical turtle was recently presented by the crew of the diesel ship, the "Vindas Kapela".

Deep water fish, sea urchins and starfish are to be seen in the museum's tanks. Further aquarium for visitors from the Caribbean Sea is in the pipeline.

A DISPLAY SCREEN IN THE CLASSROOM

It takes an ES-1031 computer installed at the computer centre of the Azerbaijan Institute of Oil and Gas a few minutes to complete all the necessary calculations for the end-term and diploma graduation papers carried out by the students. It is aided in its task by a group of mini-computers.

Working at the display laboratory, the students, either by themselves or with the help of an operator on duty, key in the initial data from their papers and home assignments and then switch on the machine which produces the solution on the same display screen. The dialogue with the computer can now be carried out by ten students simultaneously.

It is also planned to set up display rooms connected to the computer centre of the Institute's laboratory block and of the students' hostel.

Famous violin maker

In September, the Italian town of Cremona will be the venue for the Antonio Stradivari third international competition of string instrumentists. At the previous competition, held in 1979, the top prize was won by violin and viola maker Alexander Mirovov, from Moscow (centre of the photo). His viola was acknowledged as producing the most sound and, in accordance with competition regulations, it is now exhibited at the local museum alongside famous instruments made by Amati, Guarneri and Stradivari, etc.

Murovov graduated from the Tbilisi Conservatoire in Georgia in 1949, as a violinist. He was a soloist with the Moscow Philharmonic Society Orchestra. Since childhood he has been fond of repairing musical instruments. Eventually Murovov's hobby took over and became his profession.

He has made more than 50 violins and violas, some of which are played today by famous Soviet musicians such as Edward

FROM THE ICE AGE

An interesting archaeological find, dating back to palaeolithic times, has been unearthed at a construction site for a steel plant in the south-western Soviet republic of Moldavia.

Some unusual stones protruding from the ground looking like the teeth of a gigantic animal as well as a piece of tusks caught the attention of bulldozer operators. Archaeologists from the Institute of Zoology and Physiology of the republic Academy of Sciences confirmed the petrified remains, found at a depth of five metres, as belonging to a mammoth.

He lived about fifty thousand years ago when the territory of Moldavia was almost entirely covered by ice, and these gigantic animals were frequently to be seen in the area together with woolly rhinoceroses, bison, cave lions, sabre-toothed tigers and large-horned deer.

Grich, Igor Bezrodny, Grigory Zhilkin, Oleg Kryazev, Tatyana Grigorenko. At present Murovov is hard at making a violin and viola for the forthcoming Cremona competition.

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VIEWPOINT

YOUTH IN SOVIET SOCIETY

The 19th Congress of the Young Communist League opens in Moscow May 10, 1982. The League is the Soviet Union's most numerous and authoritative youth organization. Taking part in the Congress will be 4,844 delegates—representatives of young workers, farmers, scientists, engineers, artists, writers, doctors, teachers and army-men. Below, YCL actively described by Alexander KOLYAKIN, Secretary of the Central Committee of the YCL.

The YCL now numbers over 41 million young men and women. This figure represents a very real force in our society. 135 major projects in this country have been declared as coming under the patronage of the YCL, meaning that young people make up the majority of the workforce there. Each year more than 100,000 youths set off for such projects. They go to the Far East to construct the Baikal-Amur Railway; they help develop the region's rich natural resources; or they go to Siberia to build hydroelectric power stations, to pump oil, mine coal, build new towns, plants and mills. They go to the least developed regions of our country where living and working conditions are tough to put it mildly. According to sociologists, the motivation of these young volunteers—builders is the desire to work where their labour is most needed by society; the desire to test themselves in difficult conditions, to harden their will and character.

Hundreds of thousands of students also take off to construction sites in these and other regions of the country, they work in the fields and on farms, in transport and public catering. Student construction brigades have built 0,100-million-roubles worth of projects since the last (18th) YCL Congress in 1970.

The contribution of our young people, however, is not limited to the country's economy.

Many are elected to organs of state power. Thus, to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (the country's highest legislative body) 317 out of 1,500 deputies are under 30 years of age. 207 of them are YCLers. Every fifth deputy of the local Soviets is a YCLer. They also play a part in industrial management. More than 100,000 YCLers have been elected to the rolling trade union bodies heading every fifth factory or plant union committee. YCL representatives sit on governing boards to some ministries, on the State Committee for Television and Radio, and on the Committee of People's Control, etc.

The YCL has good and overgrowing publishing facilities. It owns three publishing houses. In 1981, Molodaya Gvardiya, their main publisher, put out 38.2 million books. 247 newspapers and magazines intended for young people come out in Russian and the other languages of the USSR, with a total circulation of about 30 million copies. The above facts are convincing proof that today Soviet youth plays a prominent role in the country's economic development, what the Western mass media may have to say on the matter. The claim that the YCL has lost its prestige among young people is also false. The constant growth in membership, the active participation of YCLers in industry and in public life testify to the contrary. The YCL, loyal to the traditions of the older generation, is marching today to the vanguard of the builders of the new society, firmly transplanting into the land's bosom, the ideas of communism.

Johnnie Walker

ENTERTAINMENT

ENGLISH POETS IN MOSCOW

Balmain, Bryusov, Tyutchev, Tsvetkovsky, Pasternak, Antokolsky, Gamsarov, Voznesensky, Yavushenko — those are just some of the Russian and Soviet poets who have been translated into English by Alan C. Brown. He recently led a delegation of English "Tyneside Poets" from Newcastle, who came to Moscow as guests of the Writers Union of the USSR.

Talking to our correspondent Yovgenia Volnova, Alan Brown said he would continue to translate Soviet poets, including those who are as yet little known or have yet to be discovered in Britain. This is the second visit to the Soviet Union

by writers from the north of England. Such friendly contacts, Brown noted, contribute to better understanding. He added that in Britain though Russian classical literature (Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky and Chkhov in particular) is highly valued, little is known about contemporary Soviet writers, and this is especially true of the non-Russian Soviet literatures. Brown is confident that more Soviet literature published in Britain will lead to better understanding of the Soviet Union which is what many people would like to achieve.

Besides Moscow the delegation also visited Leningrad and Georgia.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Grand Prix for anthology of fairy tales

The biannual Grand Prix of Paris has been awarded to a book for children for the first time: it has gone to "Woe-It-Luck and Happiness-Good Fortune", a collection of Soviet and Russian fairy tales, translated by French film critic and translator Luda Schmitzer. The anthology, the most complete to date in the French language, contains tales of the northern peoples, such as the Nents and Chukchi, as well as Russian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Central Asian stories.

Luda Schmitzer is the author of a book on the theory of fairy tales called "What Fairy Tales Tell Us"; she has also translated a lot of poetry by Voznesensky, Rozhdetsvensky, and O. Suleimanov, as well as volumes of works by V. Khlebnikov.

Together with her husband J. Schmitzer she wrote "The History of Soviet Cinema", and the following books and monographs: "Twenty Years of Soviet Cinema", "Soviet Cinema Directors on Their Work", "Portrayal of Lenin in Soviet Films", "Alexander Dovzhenko", "Vsevolod Pudovkin", and "Sergei Yutkevich".

New production of 'Griffin Mariza'

Ferenc Sik, a Budapest director, has treated Leningraders to a new production of "Griffin Mariza", one of Emmerich Kallman's best operettas and a classic of Hungarian music. It was put on at the Musical Comedy Theatre to mark the composer's centenary.

The entire company assisted me in my work, says the director. Our aim was to create a beautiful and spectacular production in which modern rhythm

and expressiveness would combine with the somewhat naive romanticism of the past.

Ferenc Sik is well known in Hungary and other countries for his productions of Shakespeare, Durrenmatt and Brecht. He is also known as opera producer. Fellow-Hungarians helped him in his work on "Griffin Mariza". The little role on the first night was sung by the theatre's young actress Vera Vasylyeva. This is the third production of "Griffin Mariza" in Leningrad.



Fara Maria back again

It is not the first time that Soviet audiences have heard Cuban singer Fara Maria. Her concerts are always a great success. During her present tour of the Soviet Union Fara Maria, accompanied by a large variety orchestra, sang in Moscow, Leningrad, Arkhangelsk and Murmansk.

Fara Maria has a wide-ranging repertoire — in addition to Cuban songs she performs Mexican and Spanish numbers achieving a remarkable organic fusion of song and dance.

Each visit to our country is a major event in my life said Fara Maria. It is a happy day at the same time testing occasion. Appearing before Soviet audiences is like being examined by a well-wishing, yet at the same time demanding, jury. It is a meeting of real friends who inspire me with creative energy, and the desire to sing about my own country and people.

Photo by Yuri Bykovsky

PRIZE-WINNING MOVIES IN RETROSPECTIVE

A festival of films by young Mosfilm directors has started at the "Zvyozdny" cinema. Prizak Verzhakovskoy, Moscow. The festival, which features a dozen or so films, is a retrospective show, acquainting viewers with prize-winning movies by such directors as N. Gubenko, N. Mikheikov and R. Nakshapov. It opened with the showing of the film "The Spring" by director A. Stranko and will continue till May 17.

Prague musical festival in full swing

"Music Brings People Together" is the motto of the annual "Prague Spring" International musical festival.

This year a whole constellation of outstanding performers will be appearing, among them Svyatoslav Richter, who will play piano works by the great Czech composer A. Dvorak, accompanied by the Borodin Quartet. There will also be appearances by Bolshoi singers of international renown, Yelena Obrez-

tsova and Yevgeny Nesteyev. Festival concerts will be devoted to a wide variety of genres, with musicians from various countries performing works of all periods; in a long-standing tradition the festival highlights will be Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni" and a concert by the Czech philharmonic orchestra dedicated to the International Day for the Protection of Children. In all, 256 works by 170 Czech and foreign composers will be heard.

RUSTAVELI THEATRE IN MEXICO

The Shota Rustaveli Theatre from Tbilisi will continue its performances in Mexico till the end of May.

Taking part in the traditional Cervantes International Festival the Georgian actors will be seen in one of the company's best productions — Shakespeare's "Richard III". This is the theatre's second tour of Mexico. Five years ago they had a great success in the country in Brecht's "The Caucasian Chalk Circle".



Lithuanian melodies were heard a few days ago in the Big Concert Hall, at the Olympic Village, during performances by the Lithuanian SSR Folklore Ensemble who have come to the Soviet capital to take part in "The Moscow Stars" festival. The ensemble is directed by the Lithuanian Museum of Folk Life. Its leader is P. Mikellis, who also acts as conductor and art director.

Photo by Andrii Biryusov

WHAT'S ON!

May 15-17

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 15 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 16 (mat) — Handel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera); 16 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 17 — Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera).

State Academic and N. Gubenko Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 15 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin", 16 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 16 (eve) — Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera). 17 — Min-kus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operette Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.) 15 — Feltsman, "Let the Gutter Play", 16 (mat) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures" Khrennikov, "Children in the Backyard"; 16 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov", 17 — Karayev, "The Fiery Geyser".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt), 15, 16 — Double-bill: Brecht, "Wells", "Seven Pats Sins"; Offenbach, "Opellette Hour".

FILMS

Festival of Czechoslovak Films. Cinema: "Maskva" (Pinskaya Mayakovskogo); Metro Mayakovskogo, "Praga" (10 Pushkinskaya St.); Metro Novoslobodskaya, 72.

Path of Suffering and Anger (Romania). An adventure film about how the purity of freedom leads a man to betrayal and death.

Cinema: "Pamyat" (Pushkinskaya St.) 15 — P. Mikhalevich, "The Fiery Geyser".

EXHIBITIONS

Timiryazev State Museum of Biology. 15 — "Museum of the Future". 16 — "Museum of the Past". 17 — "Museum of the Present".

BUSINESS

FRENCH-SOVIET

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: RESULTS AND PLANS

A visit by a French business delegation headed by Jean Favre, General Secretary of the French-Soviet Chamber of Commerce was the first major event of the year arranged by the Chamber's Moscow Office. The French guests paid visits to a number of Soviet foreign trade associations and ministries, held talks with the Chamber's Moscow Office, to an interview to a MNT correspondent.

The Moscow office concentrates its efforts in helping French firms to hold seminars, symposiums and exhibitions with representatives of Soviet industry and scientific organizations. In 1981, the Moscow Office assisted to the organization of 50

such events. And it looks as though this rate will be kept up this year, too.

The Moscow office has also been responsible for the overall editorial content of four issues of "Trade and Cooperation", a journal aimed at a French readership. The issues will contain articles on the Soviet exhibition programme, on the development of textile engineering, and on the manufacture of printing and paper-making equipment. Also included will be features on the Soviet economy, sciences and export potential. A lot of space will be given to the problem of modern industry and to the development of scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation with other countries.

USSR BOOKS AT WARSAW FAIR

The USSR State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Distribution, VAP—the USSR Copyright Agency, and VJO Meditsinanskaya Kniga will be putting on a wide-ranging display at publications at the May 18-24 annual International Book Fair in Warsaw.

They will include a book of national epics by the Soviet people, as retold by contemporary authors, entitled "Legends of Centuries"; the study, "Lenin in the Poetry of Soviet Peoples"; a collection of Azerbaidzhan stories, "The Land of the Pomegranate Tree"; "Death in Kiev" by Ukrainian novelist Pavlo Zabolotny; and the first and second volumes of Alexander Chukovsky's novel, "The Victory". A large part of the Soviet stands will be devoted to art books.

The Soviet fair office will be open to representatives of the various companies and countries participating in the fair, while the bulk of commercial transactions will be held with the organizers. The two sides have a good record in the exchange of works of fiction, science and art. To illustrate, between 1974 and 1981, VAP and the Polish ZAKS copyright agency signed contracts authorizing the publication in both countries of 3,125 works by Polish and So-

viet authors. Among them is the joint series, "A Collection of Soviet Literature" just published in Poland, while this country continues to put out a multi-volume Library of Polish Literature. In addition, the USSR and Poland have exchanged to date nearly 300 works of drama.

Georgi ILYUSHKO

CARGO TRAFFIC ALONG DANUBE

The Soviet-Bulgarian Danubian company is now concentrating on improved handling of export-import cargoes along the Danube. Timetables covering monthly periods are used to coordinate river traffic to handling operations at Soviet and Bulgarian ports.

Since it came into existence, about 8 million tonnes of export-import cargo to the USSR and Bulgaria have been dispatched by Danubians. Last year nearly 40 per cent of all cargoes were run jolly and 20 per cent more freight was delivered and handled on the basis of existing facilities than in 1978. Outage decreased by 28 per cent and the tonnage and towing requirement was also reduced.

New projects discussed

The Soviet-Norwegian inter-governmental Commission on Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has held its 9th session in Oslo. On the whole, the commission noted, there had been a positive development in trade and economic links between the two countries over the past few years. In 1981, there had been a considerable increase in the volume of Soviet-Norwegian trade, which was now worth nearly 148 million roubles.

The commission discussed specific projects in Soviet-Norwegian cooperation, including possible mutual deliveries of metallurgical equipment and of Norwegian plant for the construction of gas and oil pipelines; cooperation in computers; in systems for processing information and in management; as well as cooperation in fishing, navigational and other types of equipment for fishing boats.

Also examined were possibilities for joint work in developing oil and gas fields on the continental shelf. While the meeting was in progress, a number of contracts were signed for the delivery to the Soviet Union of Norwegian marine equipment.

Contacts and contracts

Fullfilling commissions from this country, the Ramisch-Kleinewalders in West Germany and Opilina in Switzerland are to manufacture several consignments of machines which will work artificial silk cloth for jacks, as well as lines for the manufacture of zippers.

Under a long-term contract recently signed between V/O Energomashzapor and the Czechoslovak Pragolinvest the USSR will supply Czechoslovakia between 1982 and 1985 with Timaz-500 thyristor converters.

Finland's Holmberg shipyards have finished work on 12 river-sea type ships destined for the USSR. The first one, the "Sibirskiy-2131" bulkier, has just been launched. At present the company is working on Soviet contracts for another consignments of river-sea and pusher ships.

Tests have been completed at Murmansk on the prototype of a 40-tonne gantry crane designed by the Krasnoyarsk Kraevye company from the GDR. "Altan" as the new crane is called, will be used on quays for loading iron ore concentrates onto ocean-going ships.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium (Luzhnik), 15 — Moscow Spartak v. Tskhkest Pakhtakor, 6 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium (Dyamo Metro Station), 17 — Moscow Dynamo v. Alma-Ata Kalat, 7 p.m.

CHESS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira), 15 and 17 — International tournament. Both days 4 p.m.

Grandmasters from Hungary, the GDR, Finland, the FRG, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the USSR are taking part.

FENCING

Druzhba Sport Gym, Lenin Central Stadium, 15-17 — 3rd Moscow Youth Games, All days noon.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 16 — Racing and trotting 1 p.m.

WEATHER

May 15-17

Cold weather is expected, (night frost in some places) with temperatures from -4° to 14°C in the daytime. Rain, with N wind.



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FINNISH-SOVIET TOURISM BOOMS

Intourist news

In tourist exchange, Finland is easily this country's biggest partner. Therefore, Bror Wahlroos, Chairman of the Finnish Tourist Board, has every reason to look with optimism into the future. He believes that the contacts which have been established between the two countries can be expanded still further. His view is shared by Sergei Nikitin, Head of the Main Administration for Foreign Tourism of the USSR Council of Ministers, who received Mr Wahlroos in Moscow a few days ago. Such meetings between the heads of Soviet and Finnish tourist organizations have become traditional.

On average, bilateral exchange is increasing at a rate of 10 to 15 per cent a year. Bror Wahlroos told an Intourist correspondent. This growth rate is unique among our trading partners. Yet, I would like to stress that we can accommodate even more tourists from the USSR. My country has many interesting places for holiday-making. Whereas now most Soviet people go to the south, I believe that in the future they will be attracted by the north as well.

For its part, Intourist also opens up more and more places to be visited by Finnish tourists. At the moment, the Soviet centres most popular with visitors from Finland are Tallinn, Leningrad and places in the south. Yet, Intourist has many more locations in all fifteen constituent republics up its sleeve. These include splendid tourist houses in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, and elsewhere. Guests from Finland have begun to penetrate to the cities of Tbilisi, Yerevan, and Baku in Transcaucasia. In addition, Intourist guarantees its partner interesting programmes in the slack seasons. In autumn and spring, it offers hunting and fishing expeditions, while in summer, thousands of people are coming to this country for cross-country skiing and ice, fish, frozen rivers and lakes. Finnish tourists are adventure-seekers, apart from the traditional forms of recreation, they are also partial to the new types of holiday being offered.

I have never heard of tourists complaining about ill-treatment or service after they return from our country, noted Bror Wahlroos. I hope that our Soviet guests, too, will never have reason to complain about their reception in Finland.

Viktor YEVKIN



Vladimir Mikha. "The Lash".

There are two interesting exhibitions in Moscow, which Moscowites and guests of our capital are most cordially invited to visit.

At the House of Scientists (16 Leninsky Prospekt) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, there is an exhibition of the work of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The exhibition is devoted to the work of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which is the highest scientific institution in the USSR.

What's on!